ined and approved the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 5, 1996.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal was approved.

¶4.3 COMMUNICATIONS

Executive and other communications, pursuant to clause 2, rule XXIV, were referred as follows:

1931. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of January 1, 1996, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e), (H. Doc. No. 104–166); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1932. A letter from the Adjutant General, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, transmitting proceedings of the 96th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, held in Phoenix, AZ, August 19 to 25, 1995, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 118 and 44 U.S.C. 1332 (H. Doc. No. 104–163); to the Committee on National Security and ordered to be printed.

1933. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency regarding terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process is to continue in effect beyond January 23, 1996, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 104–167); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

1934. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1935. A letter from the Acting Chairman, National Bankruptcy Review Commission, transmitting, the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1936. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1937. A letter from the Secretary, Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1938. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, the annual report under the Federal Managers; Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1939. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1995, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1940. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1995, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

1941. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled, the ''Enhanced Prosecution of Dangerous Juvenile Offenders Act of 1995''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

¶4.4 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill and concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1260. An Act to reform and consolidate the public and assisted housing programs of the United States, and to redirect primary responsibility for these programs from the Federal Government to States and localities, and for other purposes.

S. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution providing for the State of the Union Address by the President of the United States.

¶4.5 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. EVERETT, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 10, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following messages from the Secretary of the Senate on Wednesday, January 10, 1996 at 12:40 p.m.: that the Senate passes S. Con. Res. 38; that the Senate receded from Senate amendment H.R. 1606; that the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2061; that the Senate passed with amendments H.R. 2353; and that the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 133.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

¶4.6 PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT

On motion of Mr. STUMP, by unanimous consent, the managers on the part of the House were granted permission until midnight tonight to file a conference report (Rept. No. 104–450) on the bill of the Senate (S. 1124) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1996 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; together with a statement thereon, for printing in the Record under the rule.

¶4.7 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

¶4.8 JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. EVERETT, laid before the House the following privileged concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 39):

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January 23, 1996, at 9 p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

When said concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶4.9 HOUR OF MEETING

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Texas, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 23, 1996.

¶4.10 HOUR OF MEETING

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Texas, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That when the House adjourns on Tuesday, January 23, 1996, it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 24, 1996.

¶4.11 CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS DISPENSED WITH

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Texas, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That business in order for consideration on Wednesday, January 24, 1996, under clause 7, rule XXIV, the Calendar Wednesday rule, be dispensed with.

¶4.12 COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. EVERETT, laid before the House a communication, which was read as follows:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 10, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 5 of rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Wednesday, January 10, 1996 at 11:50 a.m. and said to contain a message from the President wherein he returns without his approval H.R. 4, the ''Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1995.''

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

¶4.13 VETO OF H.R. 4

The Clerk then read the veto message from the President, as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 4, the ''Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1995.'' In disapproving H.R. 4, I am nevertheless determined to keep working with the Congress to enact real, bipartisan welfare reform. The current welfare system is broken and must be replaced, for the sake of the taxpayers who pay for it and the people who are trapped by it. But H.R. 4 does too little to move people from welfare to work. It is burdened with deep budget cuts and structural changes that fall short of real reform. I urge the Congress to work with me in good faith to produce a bipartisan welfare reform agreement that is tough on work and responsibility, but not tough on children and on parents who are responsible and who want to work.

The Congress and the Administration are engaged in serious negotiations toward a balanced budget that is consistent with our priorities—one of which is to ''reform welfare,'' as November's agreement between Republicans and Democrats made clear. Welfare reform must be considered in the context of other critical and related issues such as Medicaid and the Earned Income Tax Credit. Americans know we have to reform the broken welfare system, but they also know that welfare reform is about moving people from welfare to work, not playing budget politics.

The Administration has and will continue to set forth in detail our goals for reform and our objections to this legislation. The Administration strongly supported the Senate Democratic and House Democratic welfare reform bills, which ensured that States would have the resources and incentives to move people from welfare to work and that children would be protected. I strongly support time limits, work requirements, the toughest possible child support enforcement, and requiring minor mothers to live at home as a condition of assistance, and I am pleased that these central elements of my approach have been addressed in H.R. 4.

We remain ready at any moment to sit down in good faith with Republicans and Democrats in the Congress to work out an acceptable welfare reform plan that is motivated by the urgency of reform rather than by a budget plan that is contrary to America's values. There is a bipartisan consensus around the country on the fundamental elements of real welfare reform, and it would be a tragedy for this Congress to squander this historic opportunity to achieve it. It is essential for the Congress to address shortcomings in the legislation in the following areas:

—Work and Child Care: Welfare reform is first and foremost about work. H.R. 4 weakens several important work provisions that are vital to welfare reform's success. The final welfare reform legislation should provide sufficient child care to enable recipients to leave welfare for work; reward States for placing people in jobs; restore the guarantee of health coverage for poor families; require States to maintain their stake in moving people from welfare to work; and protect States and families in the event of economic downturn and population growth. In addition, the Congress should abandon efforts included in the budget reconciliation bill that would gut the Earned Income Tax Credit, a powerful work incentive that is enabling hundreds of thousands of families to choose work over welfare.

—Deep Budget Cuts and Damaging Structural Changes: H.R. 4 was designed to meet an arbitrary budget target rather than to achieve serious reform. The legislation makes damaging structural changes and deep budget cuts that would fall hardest on children and undermine States' ability to move people from welfare to work. We should work together to balance the budget and reform welfare, but the Congress should not use the words ''welfare reform'' as a cover to violate the Nation's values. Making $60 billion in budget cuts and massive structural changes in a variety of programs, including foster care and adoption assistance, help for disabled children, legal immigrants, food stamps, and school lunch is not welfare reform. The final welfare reform legislation should reduce the magnitude of these budget cuts and the sweep of structural changes that have little connection to the central goal of work-based reform. We must demand responsibility from young mothers and young fathers, not penalize children for their parents' mistakes. I am deeply committed to working with the Congress to reach bipartisan agreement on an acceptable welfare reform bill that addresses these and other concerns. We owe it to the people who sent us here not to let this opportunity slip away by doing the wrong thing or failing to act at all.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 9, 1996.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. EVERETT, ordered that the veto message, together with the accompanying bill, be printed (H. Doc. 104–164) and spread upon the pages of the Journal of the House.

On motion of Mr. BUNNING, by unanimous consent, the veto message and accompanying bill were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

¶4.14 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. EVERETT, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of July 12, 1995, concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order No. 12543 of January 7, 1986. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa–9(c).

1. On January 3, 1996, I renewed for another year the national emergency with respect to Libya pursuant to IEEPA. This renewal extended the current comprehensive financial and trade embargo against Libya in effect since 1986. Under these sanctions, all trade with Libya is prohibited, and all assets owned or controlled by the Libyan government in the United States or in the possession or control of U.S. persons are blocked.

2. There has been one amendment to the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550 (the ''Regulations''), administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (FAC) of the Department of the Treasury, since my last report on July 12, 1995. The amendment (60 Fed. Reg. 37940–37941, July 25, 1995) added three hotels in Malta to appendix A, Organizations Determined to Be Within the Term ''Government of Libya'' (Specifically Designated Nationals (SDNs) of Libya). A copy of the amendment is attached to this report.

Pursuant to section 550.304(a) of the Regulations, FAC has determined that these entities designated as SDNs are owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly on behalf of, the Government of Libya, or are agencies, instrumentalities, or entities of that government. By virtue of this determination, all property and interests in property of these entities that are in the United States or in the possession or control of U.S. persons are blocked. Further, U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions with these entities unless the transactions are licensed by FAC. The designations were made in consultation with the Department of State.

3. During the current 6-month period, FAC made numerous decisions with respect to applications for licenses to engage in transactions under the Regulations, issuing 54 licensing determinations—both approvals and denials. Consistent with FAC's ongoing scrutiny of banking transactions, the largest category of license approvals (20) concerned requests by Libyan and non-Libyan persons or entities to unblock transfers interdicted because of an apparent Government of Libya interest. A license was also issued to a local taxing authority to foreclose on a property owned by the Government of Libya for failure to pay property tax arrearages.

4. During the current 6-month period, FAC continued to emphasize to the international banking community in the United States the importance of identifying and blocking payments made on or behalf of Libya. The Office worked closely with the banks to implement new interdiction software systems to identify such payments. As a result, during the reporting period, more than 107 transactions potentially involving Libya, totaling more than $26.0 million, were interdicted. As of December 4, 23 of these transactions had been authorized for release, leaving a net amount of more than $24.6 million blocked.

Since my last report, FAC collected 27 civil monetary penalties totaling more than $119,500, for violations of the U.S. sanctions against Libya. Fourteen of the violations involved the failure of banks or credit unions to block funds transfers to Libyan-owned or -con-